

H. CANNELL & SONS'

F.R.H.S., M.S.A.,

✻ Catalogue ✻

OF

CACTI & SUCCULENT PLANTS



HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SWANLEY. KENT.

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BEDDED OUT.

Half-an-Hour with Cactaceous Plants.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON THEIR CULTURE, &c.

THE members of the Cactus family in general possess a peculiar attraction which no other of the vegetable kingdom can boast. Their point of attraction does not lie alone in beauty of flower, but in their queerly shaped, oft-times grotesquely distorted stems, which in some instances are closely covered with a net-work of fine hair-like spines; in others the spines are formidable, either erect or depressed, and are often found to attain the length of four inches. The variation of colour in the blooms of Cacti is rivalled by that of their spines, the stems of some varieties are blue, others range through different shades of green, and some are even black. Then, still again, many species after flowering present us with a lavish display of brightly-coloured berries through various shades of colour ranging from white to crimson. Some of the magnificent blooms are delightfully scented, and many remain open for a considerable period, while others again only expand for a few hours and then droop and wither. The flowers of some varieties of this peculiar family of plant life expand only at night time, when their appearance is always hailed with delight by every true lover of flowers. Thus it may be seen at a glance that this unique family, by presenting so many striking attractions, responds in a most worthy manner to a comparatively small amount of careful attention, and is undoubtedly an unlimited source of interest from year's end to year's end. The popular taste in this direction of floriculture, after lying dormant for something like half a century, is gradually but surely awakening to the varied beauties of succulent plant life, and, to our mind, the interest once aroused will not easily flag. Gardeners of the present day, amateur or otherwise (with but few exceptions), are not fully awake, unfortunately, to the amount of pleasure and interest which this class of plants can command if properly treated. It seems to be a common idea that Cacti

only bloom at very indefinite periods. This is quite erroneous. If by our humble efforts we are successful in raising in the reader's mind a desire to penetrate and examine for himself the mysteries of Cactus culture, which will cause him to procure a small, carefully-assorted representative collection of the plants in question, he will be amply rewarded for his outlay of money and time by a wealth of gorgeous bloom from January to December. To give an idea of the average quantity of bloom carried by these plants under proper treatment, a well-grown plant of the genus *Epiphyllum*, in a 5-inch pot, will carry 100 blooms or more; a correspondingly good specimen of the genus *Phyllocactus*, in a 7-inch pot, will in its season annually present us with from 60 to 70 magnificent flowers, each of which measuring from 8 inches to 1 foot in diameter, according to the variety. Another charm associated with these curious plants is the vast amount of interest which, with a comparatively small amount of trouble, can be aroused from the process of grafting one variety on to another of a different genus. This operation, when nicely performed, will result in some most peculiar productions. It is resorted to not only for a love of the grotesque, but for the reason that some weak-growing sorts are liable to rot off at the base during the period of our usually foggy, damp winters. These, when grafted on to a variety of stronger growth and habit, will grow away without showing any signs of decay. The amateur, as a rule, has but little time to devote to the requirements of his floral pets, and with this fact in mind we may confidently assume that no plant other than a Cactus will so well repay the small amount of labour expended on it by its grower. For want of space we are debarred from giving any cultural notes in these pages other than a mere synopsis of the general requirements of the family. A word on propagation at this stage will no doubt go far to convince the reader of the simple requirements of the Cactus in that respect. Propagation may be effected, according to the genus to be operated upon, by both seeds, cuttings, and decapitation, or by detaching the young growths from the parent stock. This is an exceedingly interesting branch of their culture. The peculiar natural construction of the stems of Cacti enables them to live for an amazing length of time without water—in fact, the plants constituting some genera do not require any water at all from the middle of autumn until the following spring. This fact alone should commend them to the attention of amateurs. They appeal also to the gentler sex by reason of the adaptability of many varieties to culture in window cases. Those varieties which are nearly hardy in this country are very interesting when well grown, a nice assortment of them planted on a sunny rockwork forming a very attractive subject. The climbing varieties are suitable for training over the back walls of heated glass structures, and grown either in that manner or twined round supports or posts form a refreshing feature from the monotony of more commonly cultivated plants. The fact that the plants which form the subject of these pages are children of the tropics must be borne in mind at every stage of their cultivation in this country to ensure, as nearly as possible, those genial surroundings and natural temperature which they enjoy in their habitat. There are altogether some 800 varieties of Cacti, duly arranged in about 14 genera, and the only way to arrive at success in their cultivation, without trusting to chance, is to write to a worthy nurseryman who makes a specialité of these plants, advising him of your facilities for culture, and leaving entirely to his discretion the selection of such varieties as he considers are suited to your requirements. To those readers who intend forming a collection of Cacti or Succulent plants, large or small, we say, write to Messrs. H. Cannell & Sons, the well-known horticulturalists of Swanley, Kent, who are reputed to possess the largest collection of these quaint plants in England. It may be a matter of passing interest to some readers to know that the berries of some varieties of Cactus are used in medicine as remedies for bilious and other complaints, also that carmine colouring matter is extracted from the Coccus or cochineal insect, which subsists upon the *Nopal* or *Opuntia cochinellifera*. The Saguaro or *Cereus giganteus* is the largest known species, often in its habitat (Mexico) attaining a height of 80 feet and more, whilst the smallest specimens of the entire family are found in the genus *Mamillaria*. As a help to those undertaking the culture of Cacti in this country, to enable them to fully grasp the natural requirements of the different genera, it will be as well for them to know that the species of the genera *Epiphyllum*, *Phyllocactus*, and *Rhipsalis* are wholly or mostly epiphytal—that is, they grow naturally upon the trunks and stems of various tropical trees, mostly depending for their food upon the humid atmosphere which pervades the districts in which they are found. The fruits of many varieties are edible. The huds of such varieties as *Cereus splendens*, *C. triangularis* (the strawberry pear), *Pereskia aculeata* (the Barbadoes gooseberry), *Opuntia tuna* (the prickly pear), and *O. ficus indica* (the Indian fig) are either eaten in

their raw state or converted into or mixed with jellies, soups, &c. From the different genera of Cacti we pass to that class of allied plants—viz., the Succulents. These plants are quite as interesting and as or more diversified in form, as Cacti—in fact, with the uninitiated the whole class is one. Generally speaking, when we hear a person discant upon the aspect of his Cactus, certain doubts arise in our mind as to whether the plant in question is a Cactus or not. In most cases it is not. The idea seems to be firmly imprinted upon the mind of the amateur that any plant approaching to oddity of form and peculiar habit must of necessity be a Cactaceous plant. Consequently, they administer that starving treatment to them, in conjunction with true Cacti, the bad appearance of which, consequent upon such unnatural treatment, they soon begin to assume. The human eye tires of such ordinary plants as are commonly met with both in our stoves and greenhouses and in outdoor gardening, and gratefully appreciates anything appertaining to the rare. Such plants as these are the subjects of our present remarks, and most striking effects can be arrived at in the garden beds by the judicious intermingling or dotting about of a few choice succulents. Dotted here and there, on inverted pots or otherwise, in the stove or greenhouse, they form centres of attraction, and by drawing personal attention to themselves help by contrast to illuminate the splendour of their floral neighbours. For planting in window boxes, as specimens in vases or tubs, as centres or edgings to beds upon the lawn, dotted in and out amongst rockwork, or to form lines—or, in fact, any floral design in carpet bedding—they are invaluable. An interesting feature of the cultivation of succulent plants in their freely-disposed habit of propagation. As with many species of the Globular Cacti, which obstinately refuse to produce offsets, propagation may be readily effected by cutting out the centre of the plant, or by carefully detaching a ripened leaf from either the plant or flower stem, which will strike with certainty if laid upon silver sand, the leaf base gradually swelling until the small plant appears. Has the reader ever tried this interesting experiment with leaves of Begonias, Chrysanthemums, or Coleus? That curious plant *Bryophyllum calicinum* possesses perhaps the greatest peculiarity in this manner of propagation, the young plants being produced all round the parent leaf. The quaint plant known as *Mesembryanthemum tigrinum* is frequently mistaken for a Cactus; it is an interesting plant, much resembling a bunch of tiger's claws. The habit and general appearance of this curious plant is very different to that of the rest of the genus. They are generally natives of South Africa. Various salts are obtained from the leaves of the plants constituting this genus. The fruits of *Mesembryanthemum edule* (the Hottentot fig marigold) are eaten with gusto by the Hottentots; but to our palates they appear mawkish, as do the fruits of Cacti. A regular trade is carried on by the natives in the tropics where the so-called Ice Plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, abounds in the soda which they obtain from the burnt ashes of the plant. Several varieties of the Sedums are edible, and are looked upon in the light of luxuries by the natives who are lucky enough to find them. Another curious succulent is the one known as *Sempervivum arachnoidum*. A well-grown specimen of this plant is always attractive by reason of the peculiar closely-woven web with which the rosettes are covered. The juice extracted from the leaves of many of the *Semperviva* (house leeks) is very efficacious in various skin disorders. It has the tendency to allay itching, and it is also used by travellers and natives alike as a dressing for wounds. No collection is complete without a specimen of Stapelia. These plants are quaint alike in stem and flower, and are good subjects for planting in hanging baskets in the stoves or greenhouse. The flower produced by a Stapelia is veritably a curiosity among curios. It is most strangely marked with various colours, in some varieties measuring as much as seven or eight inches in diameter, and in many instances exhales a most fetid odour which has earned for it the name of the Carrion flower. A most welcome sight is some nicely-grown bushy specimens of *Rochea falcata*, a choice winter-flowering plant. This species is almost as deliciously scented as a tuberose. Another good winter-flowering plant is *Crassula lactea*—a good healthy plant in a 5-inch pot should carry eight to nine trusses of bloom. We must not omit a word in favour of the Echeveria, which in its varieties *Metallica* or *Funkii* makes handsome specimens for greenhouse or conservatory decoration. Of the Echeverias alone there are more than twenty varieties known. The cut blooms from some varieties—*Globosa*, *Secunda*, and *Secunda glauca*—are very much admired when used in conjunction with others for table decoration. Thus it will be seen there are many varieties of succulent plants to select from to flower at all periods of the year, and to please the most critical eye and fastidious taste. So having accomplished our task, we will conclude by wishing the reader all success in his experiments with these curiosities of nature.



AN INTERESTING GARDEN GROUP.

H. CANNELL & SONS'

Catalogue of

Cacti and other Succulent Plants.

ALL are most extraordinary and surprising for their peculiar growth, colours, and general appearance, and have much to recommend them to the lovers of curious and quaintly-shaped plants. They require but little trouble or expense in their cultivation, a delightful hobby, and most entrancing by their distinctness and rarity, many produce flowers of extraordinary beauty and size, the magnificence of the night-flowering section rival that of the most gorgeous orchids. Being so easily grown, a small space can be devoted to their cultivation in the window most successfully, and in the dry, heated atmosphere of a room, so trying to most other plants, they are perfectly at home, the amount of attention they require being so trifling they may be especially during the winter, left for weeks without the smallest supply of water. They are fast becoming favourites everywhere, their cultivation being so simple yet their growth so satisfactory, and at the same time afford a constant study of the wonderful phases of plant existence.

We ask all interested "to come and see" our house, 150 by 16 feet, which is always worth travelling many miles to inspect the great rarities collected from various parts of the world.

HARDY CACTI.

In popular opinion the Cactus family is inseparably associated with tropical conditions; the best known exception being that of the common prickly pear, *Opuntia vulgaris*, which is a native of the eastern States, and is reliably hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Some far more noteworthy exceptions, however, occur along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and upon the plains in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Dakota. It is from this region then that we have brought together, after no small amount of research and exploration, the collection offered below. The hardness of every one has been demonstrated by actual experiments in most of the more Northern States, including Minnesota, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, etc. This change, from an arid climate to one of excessive moisture, makes a remarkable test of their adaptability and hardihood.

That which is unique or curious, or even grotesque, appeals in a certain way to the majority of people. These plants present a delightful mingling of curious and fantastic forms, with flowers whose beauty and splendid colourings are not exceeded by any in our gardens. The fact that they will live and thrive in places so bleak, or so rocky and sterile, that nothing else can be induced to grow will place them in the class of indispensables. It is not necessary, however, to have such a forbidding spot in order to grow them, as they will succeed almost anywhere with plenty of sunshine and good drainage. The sunny side of a wall or the rockery will do; or broken stones may be placed anywhere to form a slightly raised bed, with enough light soil scattered over to partly fill the crevices. Then the plants may be set in any desired arrangement and allowed to have their way without any attention whatever in the matter of cultivation, except to remove weeds. The *Yucca Angustifolia*, and the various *Artemesias* may be used in the same bed to add variety and naturalness to the arrangement. If a sandy place, or a well-drained slope, be available no preparation will be needed.

The following clipping from page 390 of *The Rural New Yorker* of June 1st, 1901, furnishes valuable indorsement from the distinguished editor of that publication, Dr. Walter Van Fleet:—

"Many odd species of Cacti are native to the arid slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and a dozen or more occur at considerable elevations, where the winter temperature often descends to 20 degrees below zero. D. M. Andrews, of Boulder, Colo., who publishes a most interesting catalogue of desirable native plants, sent the Rural Grounds a collection of seven species of hardy mountain Cacti in April, 1900. They were planted, according to his advice, on a forbiddingly sterile slope, part of an old sandstone quarry, where the gravelly soil is too poor to grow *Potentillas*, or "five-fingers." There were five species of *Opuntia*.

They soon started into growth and produced many large brilliant yellow blooms during the summer, followed by showy crimson and purple fruits. They have endured the past trying winter with but trifling harm. Two species of hedgehog Cactus, *Cactus viviparus* and *Echinocactus Simpsoni*, accompanied the *Opuntias*, and were planted at the same time and place. They also endured the winter without harm and are now, May 15th, blooming brightly. *C. viviparus* has large brilliant purple flowers, and those of *E. Simpsoni* are shell pink. These cacti are apparently indifferent to dry cold, but often suffer from stem rot if water settles about them in winter. They do best on a dry slope or rockery, where the drainage is perfect at all times, and may be made very decorative.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES OF HARDY CACTI.

In describing a group of plants having certain strong features in common, as is the case with the Cactus family, it is not easy in a mere description to point out by words those characters which distinguish one species or variety from all the others. Moreover, the individuals vary so much that it is perhaps the exception when one is found agreeing with the type in every particular. This is especially true of the *Opuntias*. We offer the following description, therefore, believing them to set forth the specific distinctions as clearly as the difficulties of the case will allow.

LIST OF CACTI.

Anhalonium Prismaticum, very rare, symmetrical in shape, the colour of the plant being delicate pearl grey, the centre of plant being covered with dense woolly growth, 7/6.

A. Fissurata, Living Rock, 7/6.

A. Lewini, 5/- and 10/6.

A. Sulcatum, very distinct, 5/-.

A. Williamsii. The top of plant is round, without spines, flowers pale rose, very attractive, 4/-.

Astrophytum Myriostigma (Bishop's Hood). It has the appearance of being carved out of a bit of stone, 3/6 to 7/6.

CEREUS.

Cereus differ greatly in their mode of growth, the stem being greatly elongated, usually of small diameter in proportion to height, frequently much branched but bearing parallel ridges from apex to base, upon which are arranged bundles of spines as in other genera. In height these plants are the giants of their family, some forming in their native habitats columns 40 to 60 feet high.

C. Alacriportanus (from Rio Grand de Sul, Brazil), dark bluish green, 3/6.

C. Baumannii (from Peru) a fine variety of tall growth, like *C. Colubrinus*, 3/6.

C. Bridgesii (from Bolivia), very upright growth, bluish green, 3/6.

C. Bonplandii (from Brazil), a climbing variety. The stems are square, of a purplish brown colour, with long black spines, 3/6.

C. Brandegeii, new, 5/-.

C. Candicans (from La Plata). This variety is of a large globular form, and covered with very long spines, resembling an *Echinocactus*, 2/6 and 3/6.

C. Cæsius, an old species discovered in Brazil, bluish green stems, 5/-.

C. Colubrinus (from Cuba). This *Cereus* is a very quick grower, soon attaining stately proportions, 1/6, 2/6 to 10/6.

C. Flagelliformis, or Rat-tail Cactus, when flowering it has a very striking effect, 1/- and 2/6.

C. Geometrizans, 5/-.

C. Giganteus. The saguaro of Santa Cruz, which grows to a height of from 30 to 50 feet. Young plants of this remarkable Cactus, 7/6 to 20/-.

C. Grandiflorus, "Queen of the Night." The night flowering *Cereus*. Several other varieties flower in the night, but none equals this in beauty and fragrance; the flowers are of the purest white inside, while the outside varies from white to reddish brown. It usually commences to open at

sunset and close again at sunrise. It is very interesting to watch the expansion of the flowers in the early stages as they open very rapidly, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6.

C. Grandiflorus Donati, a very large flowering kind, blossoms 12 to 14 in in diameter, 1/6.

C. Grandiflorus Maynardi, a cross between *C. Speciosissimus* and *C. Grandiflorus* raised by Mr. H. Kenny, Easton Lodge, Dunmow, in 1837. The flowers are 9 to 11 inches in diameter, 7 to 9 inches long. The petals are more cupped than *C. Grandiflorus*. The flowers are rich red with a tinge of orange, and usually last two or three days, opening in the evening, 2/6.

C. Jamacaru, 5/-.

C. Labouretianus, very distinct, 5/-.

C. Lamprochlorus, bold, upright grower of majestic habit, 3/6.

C. Macdonaldi, one of the best and largest flowering night blossoms, larger than *C. Grandiflorus*, no perfume, 1/- to 21/-.

C. Macrogonus, exceedingly useful for grafting *Manillarias*, *Echinocacti*, etc., being of quick and very stout growth, 2/6 to 30/-.

C. Mallisoni, a beautiful hybrid from *C. Speciosissimus* and *C. Flagelliformis*, it resembles the former in size and colour of flowers, which are 4 to 6 ins. in diameter, and cannot be rivalled in brilliancy; the growth is stouter than *C. Flagelliformis*, but of same habit, 1/6 and 2/6.

CEREUS—*Continued.*

- C. Marginatus**, 2/6.
C. Niger, a handsome variety, glaucous green with black spines, large white flowers, night bloomer, 3/6 and 5/-.
C. Nycticalus, an extra fine night bloomer in style of *C. Grandiflorus*, flowers almost yellow, 2/6.
C. Peruvianus, extraordinary rapid grower, colour dark green, with black spines. Small plants 3/6. Specimens, price and size on application.
C. Peruvianus Monstrosus, entirely distinct from the species, the substance of the stem being most strangely twisted and irregular in form, quite grotesque in appearance, 3/6, 7/6 and 10/6.
C. Pringlei, 10/6.
C. Repandens, in the way of *C. Columnatus*, dark glossy green with strong spines, flowers white, a free night bloomer, 3/6.
C. Rostratus, a quick-growing climber, with magnificent flowers similar to *Cereus Grandiflorus*, 1/6 and 2/6.
C. Serpentinus, a quick grower and good bloomer, fine for grafting, 2/6.
C. Spachianus, bright shining green, heavy stems, neat spines, elegant, 2/6.
C. Speciosissimus. This is a superb plant, and when in flower cannot be rivalled by any other variety grown; colour scarlet, shaded purplish crimson, very glossy and shining in sunlight, 2/6.
C. Spegazzinii, 2/6.
C. Thurberi, 2/6.
C. Tortuosus, stems dark purplish black, spines long, very dark; native of Buenos Aires, 2/6.
C. Triangularis, is easily distinguished by its triangular stem, and is often grown trained to the roof of conservatory; flowers white, 12 to 14 inches in diameter, fruit bright scarlet, the size of a goose's egg, 1/6 to 2/6 each.
C. Tuberosus, slender but upright growth, blooms first year very freely, 3/6.
C. Variabilis, a tall growing species, three to four-angled, with stout spines, night bloomer, large crimson fruit, 5/-.

PHYLLOCACTUS.

These are grown especially for their large and magnificent flowers, which are freely produced if their wants are attended to. They require good rich open soil, small pot; full exposure to the sun in winter is essential.

- Albus Superbus**, creamy white, 1/6.
Ackermannii, reddish orange, 1/6.
Austin, bright orange, violet centre, 2/-.
Aureo Boreale, orange cerise, violet centre, 2/6.
Anna Brunnow, very large flowers, bright rose, 2/-.
Anguligier, long leaves deeply serrated, flower white small and fragrant, 1/6.
Bensellerianus, dark scarlet, 1/-.
Boothi, deep red medium sized flowers, 1/-.
Berkleyana, deep salmon, 1/6.
Caroline, flesh colour, 2/6.
Crenatus Haageana, large flower, bright rose, 2/6.
Conway's Giant, scarlet, large flower, 1/-.
Crispielsi, red, 1/-.
Cœur, violet, 1/-.
C. W. Major, large red, shaded violet, 1/6.
Caulorhizus, white sepals, red, 1/6.
Dr. Hernu, rose sepals, carmine, 1/6.
Dr. Jones, crimson and scarlet, large, 5/-.
Empereur, strawberry colour, funnel shape, fragrant, 2/-.

PHYLLOCACTUS—*Continued.*

Edmond Lemaitre, orange, edged purple, 1/6.

Edwardsii, red medium sized flowers; a well-known variety, 1/-.

Etoile de Poissy, orange shaded violet, 1/6.

Fastuosus, reddish vermillion, 1/6.

Francis Courant, rose, 1/6.



PHYLLOCACTUS

Grandiflorus, red bordered violet, 1/-.

Guedneyi, white, large flower, 1/6.

Henry Cannell, flowers very large purplish crimson, 2/6.

John Senerio, light red, 1/6.

Jules Simon, bright orange red, centre violet purple, 1/6.

Jules Schlumberger, deep blue, 2/-.

PHYLLOCACTUS—*Continued.*

- Kampmanni**, purplish scarlet, 1/6.
Leemanni, red shade, 1/6.
Latifrons, white, sepals shaded rose, 1/-.
Laloyi, large dark scarlet, 2/-.
Lady Kieshe, vivid rose, 2/-.
Lucien, large carmine red, shaded light violet, 1/6.
Mayanus, red shaded violet, 1/6.
Medal d'Or, orange scarlet, large flowers, 2/-.
M. Chevrier, light rose, 2/-.
Mons. Caprice, tender rose, 2/-.
Mdme. Courant, light rose, 2/-.
Mons. Frederic Schlumberger, purplish lilac, 1/6.
Mdme. Gaiffe, light rose, very fine, 2/6.
Speciosissimus, *see Cereus*, 1/6.
Schlimmi, orange red, 1/6.
Souvenir de Compiègne, light rose, 1/6.
Stenopetalus, 1/6.
Triomphe de Guebville, light rose centre violet, 2/6.
Tetani, flowers dark violet with purple throat distinct, 2/6.

Many other Varieties can be supplied. List on application.

Phyllocactus Phyllanthoides, German Empress.

The beauty of this free-flowering Cactus can only be realized by seeing it in full bloom at which time it exceeds the expectation of the most enthusiastic grower, and carries so many flowers that it is impossible to see the foliage for bloom. It has attained its present excellence by the most careful hybridising, and the result of the attention paid to it has amply repaid the care bestowed upon it, and it now only remains to make it a horticultural success. It is astounding what a free bloomer it is, for a cutting will flower the first year, when two years old will have 20 to 25 blooms, and at three years of age it produces from 40 to 60, and even 80 flowers of a pleasing rich rose colour. The great feature of this extraordinary plant is that it can be used as a cut bloom for button holes and decorative purposes, and will keep in good condition for some days, which no other Cactus will do. Another great feature is that it is a very early as well as a free bloomer, and at a price that everyone may grow it. The exquisite beauty of this variety gained the approbation of both the Emperor and Empress of Germany when specimens were sent for their inspection. 1/6 and 2/6.

ECHINOCACTUS (The Hedgehog Cactus).

This genus is one of the largest in the whole family, comprising upwards of 200 species and includes some of the most handsome and curious forms in this portion of the vegetable world. The flowers also in numerous species attain a considerable size, almost rivalling some of the *Cereus*, the most predominant colours being yellow, rose, and purple, while many are pure white, and frequently remain open for several days.

E. SIMPSONI, Hedgehog or Pincushion Cactus. Thickly covered with short curved and interlacing spines, varying much in colour even on the same plant; often very dark purplish brown, more commonly with greyish spines mingled with dark ones, rarely with all the spines grey, yellowish or even snow white. All the forms are exceedingly beautiful, and have very handsome pink or rose coloured flowers, 5/-.

ECHINOCACTUS—*Continued.*

- E. SIMPSONI** VAR **PERPETUAL SNOW**. This is identical with the last, except that the spines are all pure glistening white, of a peculiar crystalline quality, and when the delicate rosy flowers appear, **the plant is beautiful beyond description ; very rare**, 5/-.
- E. SIMPSONI** MINOR. Button Cactus. This is a flattened, less spiny form, from high altitudes, quite distinct in appearance, spines usually dark, flowers shell pink, 3/-.
- E. Albatus**, 2/6.
E. Arrigens, 2/6.
E. Bicolor, spines yellow, amber and red, flowers rosy purple, 2/6.
E. Brevihamatus, one of the most beautiful, of easy culture, 3/-.
E. Capricornis, handsome flowers, large yellow, distinct, 5/-.
E. Coptogonus, wavy ribbed, 5/-.
E. Cornigereus, the broadest spined Echino known; colour blood red, fine bloomer, 2/6 to 5/- each.
E. Crispatus, neat, flower white, purple stripe, 5/- each.
E. Curvispinus, a compact red spined variety, 6/-.
E. Concinnus, 3/-.
E. Cylindraceous, long and powerful spines of ivory white and red colour, free bloomer, 10/6 and upwards.
E. Denudatus, a distinct variety with depressed spines, 2/-.
E. Electracanthus, spines amber-yellow, strong and erect, 5/- to 15/-.
E. Emoryi, a very noble variety, large hooked spines, which are borne on the apex of the tubercles in star shaped form. We have a limited number of this rare variety at 2/6 to 20/- each.
E. Erinaceus, 3/6.
E. Grusoni, the Golden Cactus, a very distinct variety, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-.
E. Heloporus, unique, strong, rigid spines, 8/-.
E. Hexadrophorus, head woolly, colour dark grey, shape almost hexagonal, the seven radial spines arranged in the form of a star, 5/-.
- E. Horizontalthonius**, very distinct, pearl grey, fine bloomer, 2/6 to 5/-.
E. Lecontei, one of the best for beauty of spines and flowers, 6/-.
E. Longihamatus, has the longest spines of any known, distinct, 5/-.
E. Lophothele, with long spines set on prominent triangular tubercles; the flowers vary in colour, some white, others cream, with a very satiny lustre, 5/- and 7/6.
E. Microspermus, a small growing kind thickly studded with greyish spines, interspersed with a few stiff-hooked spines about 2 inches long, 7/6 each.
E. Minusculus, 2/-.
E. Monvillei (from Paraguay). Spines very bright in colour, varying from white to yellow, very scarce. Young plants 2/6
E. Multicostatus. To a Cactus fancier this plant is very interesting, the shape of the plant being like a flattened ball, the ribs numbering from 20 to 120, being more than double the number of any other Cactus, 3/6.
E. Myriostigma (Bishop's Hood). This at a glance appears to be scarcely a living plant, it looks as if carved from a piece of stone, is beautifully spotted all over, very rare, 2/6 to 7/6.
E. Orcutti, pretty spines, and attains gigantic proportions, 5/- to 10/6.
E. Ornatus, a very pretty and distinct kind, 5/-.
E. Ottonis, colour velvety brown, flowers yellow, 2/6.
E. Ottonis Tennispinus, quite different to the above, 2/6 each.
E. Pentacanthus, 3/-
E. Pilosus, 5/-

ECHINOCACTUS—*Continued.*

E. Recurvens, a strong neat growing Echino, with few spines, but these of remarkable strength and boldness, the central one being gracefully recurved; colour, dark blood red, 7/6.

E. Robustus, of stately growth in the form of a club, dark green, spines purple red, 2/6.

E. Rubidus Superbissimus, a very distinct form of the red spined Chilean varieties, 2/6 to 7/6. Should be in every collection.

E. Saglionis, a very scarce rare species, dark shiny green studded with clumps of radial spines, a very desirable variety, 7/6 to 10/6 each.

E. Stenogonus, 2/-.

E. Schumannianus, 2/6 to 15/-.

E. Setispinus, 2/- to 5/-.

E. Texensis, low cushion-like plants, strong spines, flowers yellowish rose, 2/6 to 7/6 each.

E. Turbiniformis, the pin-wheel Cactus, a remarkable curiosity, 7/6.

E. Uncinatus, very distinct plants, about six inches high, with light coloured spines, 7/6 each.

E. Viridescens (The Turk's Head Cactus), flowers greenish colour, sometimes tinged with magenta, 1½ inches long, young spines a beautiful red, a very desirable variety, 2/6 to 7/6.

E. Visnaga. This is a very scarce plant, and in its native habitat grows to an enormous size, specimens having been found weighing five tons. Seedlings 5/- each.

E. Wislizenii, the Fish-hook Cactus, found in the most inaccessible regions of Arizona, hundreds of miles beyond civilization, young plants, 3/6.

E. Xyphocantha, 2/6.

ECHINOCEREUS.

In general appearance and particularly in the regularity and beauty of their spines, the plants grouped under the head of Echinocereus are somewhat suggestive of the Mamillarias, or in a few cases of the Echinocactus. The stems are mostly cylindrical, of a moderate height, and are marked by longitudinal ridges, either straight or spiral, and these bear the fascicles of spines, sometimes in two series differently coloured.

E.C. Berlandieri, dwarf growing, purple-coloured flowers, sweet scented, keep in the sun if blooms are desired, 1/6.

E.C. Blankii, cylindrical form, dark spines, fine large flower, 2/6.

E.C. Cæspitosus, very free, flowers varying in their shades of colour, generally of a crimson-purple shade. 2/6.

E.C. Candicans, syn Rigidissimus (The Rainbow Cactus), flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and of the brightest colours possible, outer circle rich magenta shading to white. The plant itself is a network of spines ranging in colour from creamy white to deepest red, 5/- to 7/6.

E.C. Chloranthus, 2/6.

E.C. Dasyacanthus, 3/6.

E.C. Ehrenbergii, 2/-.

E.C. Engelmanni, 3/6.

E.C. Fendleri, 3/6.

E.C. Polycanthus, 2/6.

E.C. Stramineus, 2/6.

E.C. Emoryi, found on dry hills and mountains near the coast of California, growing in thick masses 10 to 20 feet square. The bright yellow spines with which the plant is densely laden makes it an interesting and useful plant, 2/6.

E.C. Enneacanthus, stems generally branching, three to six inches high, flowers reddish purple, 2/6.

E.C. Merckerii, 2/6.

E.C. Mojavensis, 5/-.

E.C. Pectinatus, one of the very best for blooming, 2/6.

E.C. Pentalophus, 2/-.

E.C. Phæniceus (from Colorado). The flowers, which appear in June, measure about two inches across, of a deep scarlet orange with a brownish tint, 3/6.

E.C. Procumbens, spreading prostrate stems, bearing fleshy upright branches, three to four inches high, flowers bright rosy purple, 1/-.

PILOCEREUS.

Pilocereus Brunnowianus, long hairs and central spines, 15/-

Pilocereus Celsianus, one of the most beautiful of this family, fine silky hairs surrounding the golden spines; very rare 15/-

Pilocereus Hoppenstedti a curious sort, 15/-

Pilocereus Houletti, one of the strangest plants in cultivation, 10/-

Pilocereus Senilis (Old Man Cactus), is one of the curiosities of plant life, and always attracts the greatest attention; long silky white hairs, giving it the appearance of the head of an aged person. Small plants, 3/6 to 7/6

ECHINOPSIS.

This group of species includes a number of plants at one time considered to be related to the Echinocacti, but which are really separated from that genus by the long tubular or funnel-like flowers produced from the side of the stem instead of near the summit as in the case of Echinocacti.

E. Eyriesii, one of the best known of the species and one of the most beautiful when in flower, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6

E. Mulleri, of rapid growth, double flowers, satiny rose 2/6

E. Multiplex, good, flowers delicate rose, 3/6

E. Duvalli, quite distinct from other varieties, pure white flowers 5/-.

E. Multiplex Cristata, when characterised it has peculiarly contorted stems, the

ridges being apparently folded transversely, 5/-.

E. Oxygona, handsome flowers, in colour the outer part of the tube is curiously marked with green and red, the petals being white stained red on the margin. 1/6.

E. Turbinata, of dark green colour and symmetrical growth, 2/-

E. Zuccariniana, a beautiful species with white flowers, very fragrant, 2/6

EPIPHYLLUMS.

The period of flowering of these plants extends from November to February. The *Pereskia Aculeata*, upon which *Epiphyllums* are usually grafted, is a strong-rooting and quick-growing plant, absorbing moisture and nutriment from the soil very rapidly; therefore when throwing large heads of flowers, the assistance afforded should be of a liberal character. After flowering less moisture will be required, and the soil may be allowed to become partially dry for a few weeks, only giving a little water to prevent the branches being rendered flaccid. Then, as growth is resumed, the water supply may be increased.

Altensteinii, carmine red.

Bridgesii, brilliant violet rose.

Delicatissimum, white shading to rose distinct, 3/6.

Dr. Slawewski, violet.

E. Madlain, free bloomer salmon.

Gartneri, bright scarlet, free bloomer distinct.

Gracilis, small red, flowers free.

Harrisoni, fiery tile colour.

Le Vesuve, strong grower, brilliant red.

Lindenii.

Mackoyanum.

Magnificum.

Mdme. E. Andre, carmine, flowers free.

Mdme. Fournier, violet colour.

Mr. Bell, flesh colour, dark edges.

M. Chatenay, flowers salmon, very distinct.

M. E. Andre, bluish violet.

Meteor, colour carmine.

Mons. Fournier, bright carmine.

President Grevy.

Russellianum, rosy crimson, one of the first varieties introduced.

Salmoneum, free flowering, blood red.

Truncatum, rose tube, petals deeper, a well-known variety being the original species.

Violaceum, violet shaded rose.

Violaceum album, centre, white violet edges.

All those not priced, 1/6 to 2/6 each.

MAMILLARIA.

It would be very difficult to find any plant in the whole vegetable kingdom so symmetrically beautiful as the Mamillaria. Strangely beautiful indeed are most of the varieties with their neat rosettes or stars of spines and the rosy yellow and white flowers, which are generally followed by small berry-like coral-coloured fruit, it is not surprising that they have become great favourites with cultivators of Cacti.

M. Angularis, bright green in colour, rose-coloured flowers, 2/.

M. Applanta. This variety in early spring is covered with bright red berries, which appear between each tubercle; it flowers also about same time, 3/6 and 5/- each.

M. Arizonica, a compound variety, thickly covered with bi-coloured spines, 3/6.

M. Bocassana, delicate spines, covered with fine white hair, 2/6 to 7/6 each.

M. Carreti, 1/6.

M. Cirrhifera Longispina, quite distinct; long ivory-white twisted spines, 3/.

M. Cornifera, round like a ball, central spine half-inch long, slightly turned downwards, radial spines whitish, 5/-.

M. Crassispina, a very distinct and pretty variety, should be in every collection, 1/6 and 2/6.

M. Dasyacantha, a fine but small Mamillaria with slender spines, 2/6.

M. Decipiens, good hardy variety with yellow flowers, 1/6 to 5/- each.

M. Densa, forms large clusters of many heads; very white spine, 3/6.

M. Densispina, very compact, with dense white stiff spines, 7/6.

M. Donati, 1/6 and 2/6.

M. Echinata, very distinct, with large very dark green tubercles, woolly substance near upper part of plant, flowers rosy purple, 2/6.

M. Echinus, very striking; flowers yellow; large, 5/-.

M. Elephantidens, one of the finest Mamillarias in cultivation, spines regularly curved and close to the plant, flowers dark rosy carmine, 2/6 to 5/-.

M. Elongata; this is also a very distinct and pretty variety, 1/-.

M. Eriacantha, 2/6.

M. Erecta, upright grower, single stems dark green, spines a beautiful amber colour, 2/6 and 3/6.

M. Elegans, a beautiful compact variety, with silvery spines, very effective, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/.

M. Gracilis, a pretty distinct little species, forming a low cushion of neat little plants which flower in profusion, 1/-.

M. Grahami, beautiful white spines; free flowering during the late summer. 2/6.

M. Impexicoma, 2/-.

M. Longimamma, 2/6.

M. Macromeris; this variety is characterised by its large tubercles and long spines; it bears a double flower of a rich carmine shade, 2/6 each.

M. Metz, No. 3, 2/6.

M. Micromeris, small single plants, resembling more a finely silk embroidered button than a plant; makes large clusters as it becomes old, 1/6.

M. Minima, a short-jointed, free-growing variety, closely set with white or cream star-like flowers, blooming in February, 1/6 and 2/6 each.

M. Missouriensis, Star Cactus, Plant dwarf, blooming when very small, covered with elongated tubercles, each tipped with a star of grey spines. Flowers yellow or salmon, followed by scarlet berries, 4/6.

M. Mutabilis, 2/-.

M. Nicholsoni, 5/- to 10/6.

M. Nivea, 2/6 to 5/-.

M. Pfeifferi, few Mamillarias equal this one in beauty; it is covered with golden spines which fairly dazzle in the sunlight,

2/- to 5/-.

M. Pusilla, is admired for its bright silvery spines radiating in the sun as well as for the neat flowers it freely produces, 1/6.

M. Robustispina, quite distinct in the form of its tubercles, which are large and prominent with long stiff spines, 15/-.

M. Sanguinea, in contrast with many others this is very handsome, being covered so close as to resemble a brush with fine reddish spines, 2/-.

M. Schiedeana, very distinct, resembling a ball of feathers, 3/6 and 5/- each.

M. Schmidtii, stronger than Mexacantha, similar growth, 2/6.

MAMILLARIA (*Continued*).

M. Sphaerotracha (Syn Candida) greyish white covered with soft silky spines. 3/6 each.

M. Stella-Aurata (Golden Star), when in good condition the whole plant is covered with star-like rosettes of yellow spines, 1/-

M. Uncinata, 2/6.

M. Viviparus, Bird's Nest Cactus. Whole plant covered with purple and white spines.

Flowers very large and showy, bright purple, plant extra hardy and a good bloomer, 2/6.

M. Wildiana, a very distinct and pretty species, closely surrounded by offsets, flowers rose, 2/- to 3/6 each.

M. Wrightii, a charming species; no select, 3/6.

HARDY OPUNTIAE (Prickly Pear).

These usually have flattened joints which are more or less spiny, are rapid growers, and great bloomers; and for making a permanent evergreen covering as well as for massing, either alone or with other plants, their use is rapidly extending. Many parks and estates are using them thus, and we hear much commendation and no complaint.

- O. **ARENARIA**. Small-jointed, having a rather compact clustered habit of growth. Spines long and prominent, usually with dark tips, sometimes reddish brown, with lighter tips. Flowers yellow. Rare and distinct sort, 2/6.
- O. **ARBORESCENS**. Candelabrum Cactus. A distinct sort with dark green cylindrical joints, and grey spines. Flowers purple, fruit yellow, 2/-.
- O. **CAMANCHICA**. Joints round, purple tinged, upper half very spiny, flowers yellow, fruit large, pear-shaped, reddish-purple. Spines mostly light coloured, contrasting well with the comparatively dark joints. 1/6.
- O. **FRAGILIS**. A curious sort with small spiny joints, which break off easily, hence the name. It is a neat little plant, making a strong contrast when planted with the larger species, 2/6.
- O. **MESACANTHIA GREENII**. Joints large, dark green, round, with a few greyish spines, mostly near the edge; very free bloomer, fruit bright purple, remaining usually upon the plant till winter, 3/6.
- O. **MESACANTHIA MACRORHIZA**. Joints smaller oblong, nearly spineless, usually spreading flat upon the ground; light green. Flowers light yellow, fruit dull brownish green, very free bloomer; the roots on old plants become much enlarged and tuber-like, 3/6.
- O. **MESACANTHIA CYMOCHILA**. Joints obovate, very glaucous, upper half well supplied with very long and stout spines which are reddish brown, usually beautifully mottled, and frequently more than two inches long. A most profuse bloomer, the yellow flowers followed by quantities of brilliant fruit. This is a favourite sort, 3/6.
- O. **PILEACANTHIA MAJOR**. This we consider the most beautiful of the Opuntias. The joints are very large, often 10 or 12 inches long, rather thin, heavily glaucous and usually with a very distinct purple tinge. The plant is a rapid grower, and in time forms immense clumps, which are quite symmetrical, and are very conspicuous as well as highly ornamental. The flowers are exceedingly abundant, very deep yellow, smaller than those of the mesacantha group. Spines dark coloured, rather short and stiff, distributed over the entire joint. Fruit Crimson, 3/6.
- O. **PILEACANTHIA x POLYCANTHIA**. A very interesting natural hybrid between these two distinct species, showing about equally the characters of both. A very beautiful plant, and offered for the first time, 3/6.
- O. **POLYCANTHIA**. This is the hedgehog among Opuntias, with its long stiff spines so thickly set as to hide parts of the plant. The spines are grey, yellow, light brown and dark purplish brown, often several shades occurring on the same plant. The spines vary much in length and arrangement, so that no two plants are alike. Flowers yellow or orange, fruit spiny, 1/6.
- O. **POLYCANTHIA ALBISPINA**. A variety with pure white spines, which are usually slender, and those on the old joints frequently become much elongated and curled or twisted. Flowers light yellow. A very handsome plant. 2/6.
- O. **RAFINESQUEI**. It has become an established favourite in gardens, as when in flower its beauty is amply sufficient to recommend the plant to the most fastidious, 1/6.
- O. **RAFINESQUEI ARKANSAS**. Flowers large, measuring about 3½ inches across, light yellow, with a glassy coating of bright chamois in the centre, appearing in profusion in June and July, 1/-

OPUNTIAÆ.

This division of the Cacti includes the genera *Nopalea*, *Rhipsalis*, and *Pereskia*, which are characterised by branched and jointed stems and by the calyx tube not extending beyond the ovary. The peculiar flattened oval or elliptical branches, destitute of leaves, but armed with abundant spines, constitute the distinguishing character of this plant.



OPUNTIA URSINUS (GRIZZLY BEAR) 5/0

- O. Arborescens**, grows in free form, 1/
- O. Basilaris**, it is formed of stout obovate or fan shaped joints originating from a common base, are minutely pubescent, the colour being almost purple. 2/6.
- O. Bigelowi**, 2/6
- O. Brachyarthra**, short-jointed and pretty flowers, 1/6
- O. Brasiliense**, with irregularly flattened and branching stems bearing scattered solitary dark spines, 1 to 2 inches long, pale yellow flowers 3 inches in diameter, 1/-.
- O. Cardona**, 1/6
- O. Cylindrica**, growing to a single stem many feet in height, no spines, 1/6
- O. Cylindrica Cristata**, 1/6
- O. Dearmatus** (Chili). One of the Papyracantha type, 3/-
- O. Emori**, cylindric branches, many spines, 2/6
- O. Engelmanni**, this grows four feet high, and has large oval joints about seven inches in diameter, 2/-
- O. Ficus Indica**, quick easy growing variety, 1/6
- O. Formidabilis** (Chili). This variety is quite distinct, being of a deep glaucous green with long stiff spines, some of which measure over six inches in length, 5/-
- O. Frutescens**, a beautiful sort, red fruit, 1/-
- O. Kleinia**, cylindrical stems, 1/-
- O. Leucotricha**, a beautiful sort on account of the long white hairs which completely cover the plant, 1/-
- O. Lurida**, an extremely handsome sort, 2/-
- O. Microdasys**, always admired on account of its delicate tufts of velvety-yellow spines, 1/6

OPUNTIAE (continued)

O. Missouriensis, quite hardy, large yellow flowers, 1/-

O. Monacantha, strong grower, large flattened joints, 1/-

O. Paraguayensis, 1/6

O. Pelecyphora Asselliformis, this is certainly one of the rarer forms of Cacti, and closely related to the Mamillarias, 5/-

O. Piccolomini, stems of a metallic hue, very distinct, 1/6

O. Plicatus, one of the tree-formed with long white spines, 3/6

O. Plumosa Nivea (syn. Papyracantha), this is a great curiosity and will be much sought after; it has long white ptery spines, flat, and resembling shaving, 2/- to 5/-

O. Senilis, often called Old Man Cactus, on account of the white hairs with which it is covered when characterised, 1/6

O. Tuna, flowers satiny yellow, soon makes a large specimen, 1/6 and 2/6.

O. Ursinus, commonly called Grizzly Bear, clothed with long white hairs sometimes two or three inches long, quite distinct from Leucotricha, 5/-



OPUNTIA FORMIDABILIS.

PERESKIA.

PERESKIA Aculeata (the Barbadoes Gooseberry or Blood Apple), a Cactus with leaves like an orange tree, very useful for grafting other varieties on, also for training on rafters in green-houses, 6d.

Pereskia Zinnæfolia, also a strong grower, and distinct from above, 1/-

Pereskia Subulata, quite distinct from the preceding varieties, with thick fleshy stem, 1/6 and 2/6 each.

SUCCULENT PLANTS (various).

AGAVES.

Americana, 1/6

A. Variegata, 1/6 and upwards.

A. V. Medio Picta, 2/6

Filifera, 2/6

Horrida, 2/6

Maculata, 3/6

Polycantha, 2/6

Scolymus, 2/6

Shawi, 3/-

Stricta, 2/6 and upwards.

Victoria Regina, 2/6 to 7/6

ALOES.

Arborescens, 1/- to 5/-

Ciliaris, 1/-

Distans, 1/6 to 7/6

Longiaristata, 2/6

Plicatilis, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/-

Prolifera, 1/-, 2/6 and 3/6

Tuberculata, 2/6

Variegata, 1/ to 2/6

Apicra Pentagona, 1/-

Bonaparteæ Juncea, 5/-

Cotyledon Pulverulenta, 6d. and 1/-

SUCCULENT PLANTS (various), *continued.*

CRASSULA.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| C. Coccinea , 6d. | C. Libanoticus , 1/- |
| C. Cooperi , 6d. | C. Lycopodoides , 6d. and 1/- |
| C. Gracilis , 6d. | C. Obliqua , 6d. |
| C. Lactea , 6d. and 1/- | C. Perfossa , 1/- |
| Bryophyllum Calycinum , very interesting plant, 1/- | C. Spathulata , 6d. and 1/- |



DASYLIRION.

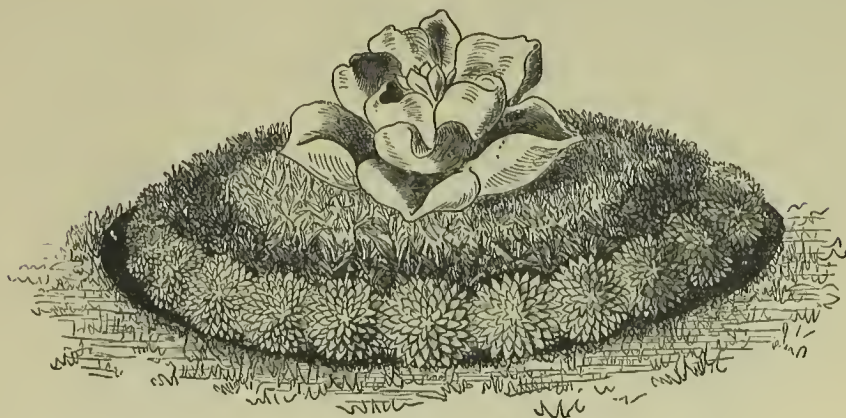
- Glaucum**, 2/6
Gracile, 1/6
Palmeri, 1/6 to 5/-
Wheeleri, 2/6
Dyckia Longifolia, 1/6

ECHEVERIAS (Cotyledon).

- Agavoides**, 1/-
Amena, 6d.
Bracteosa (Pachyphytum), 1/-
Clavifolia, 6d.
Edulis, also known under the name of "Finger Tips," from the long slender leaves which the Indians of California formerly used as salad, 2/-

ECHEVERIAS (*continued.*)

- Farinosa**, 1/- ; 9/- doz.
Fræbeli Tricolor, 5/-
Gibbiflora, 6d.
Glauca, 6d.
Glauca Cærulescens, 1/-
Lingæforme, 1/-
Macrantha, 1/6
Metallica, 1/-
M. Crispa, 2/6
Nodulosa, 1/-
Rosea, 6d.
Peacocki, (De Smetiana) 9d. ; 6/- doz.
Scaphylla, 1/-
Secunda, 6d.
Secunda Glauca, 6d.

SUCCULENT PLANTS (various), *continued*.

EPIPHYLLUMS

We can supply grafted plants in variety at 18/- to 30/- per dozen. See List, page 12.

EUPHORBIAS.

Canariensis, 2/6
 Caput Medusæ, 2/5
 Cerriformis, 1/6
 Cœrulescens, 2/-
 Globosa, 1/-
 Grandicornis, 5/-
 Grandidens, 2/-
 Jacquiniæflora, 1/- and 1/6
 Lactea, 2/-
 Nerifolia, 1/6
 Pentagona, 2/-
 Plantii, 1/-
 Splendens, 1/-
 Tetragona, 1/6
 Xylophylloides, 2/0

GASTERIAS.

Angulata, 2/-
 Angustifolia, 3/-
 Elongata, 3/-
 Pseudo Nigricans, 2/-
 Trigona, 2/6
 Verrucosa, 1/-

HAWORTHIAS.

Attenuata, 1/-
 A. Minor, 1/-
 Cymbiformis, 1/-
 Fasciata, 1/-
 F. Minor, 1/-
 Reinwardtii, 1/-
 Hechtia Ghiesbrecthi, 7/6
 Kalanchæ Carneæ, 1/-
 Kalanchæ Flammea, 2/6
 Kalanchæ Kewensis, 1/-
 Kalosanthes Coccinea, 6d.

SUCCULENT PLANTS (various), *continued*.

KLEINIA.

- Articulata, 6d.
Metallica, 9d.
Repens, 6d.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS.

- Abbreviatum, 9d.
Aurantiacum, 9d.
Aureum, 9d.
Barbatum, 1/-
Blandum, 9d.
Bolussi, rare, 2/6
Candens Alba, 9d.
Candens Rosea, 9d.
Caulescens, 9d.
Cooperi, 9d.
Denticulatum, 9d.
Echlonis, 9d.
Edulis, 6d.
Falcatum, 1/-
Felinum, 9d.
Incladens, 9d.
Intosum, 1/-
Lipidium, 6d.
Mucronatum, 1/-

Mutabile, *syn.* **Glaucinum**, flowers red-lilac colour; a most useful and effective variety for window boxes and vases, 1/-

Polyantha, 6d.

Productum, 1/-

Retroflexum, 9d.

Rubrotinctum, 9d.

Sanguineum, 9d.

Spectabile, 9d.

Tigrinum, has the appearance of a bunch of tiger's claws, 1/6

- Othonna Crassifolia, 6d.
Pachyphytum Bracteosum, 1/-
Plectranthus Purpurea, 6d.
Rochea (Crassula) Falcata, 1/-
R. Adgavensis, 1/6
Sedum Carneum, fol. var., 6d.
S. Japonicum, fol. var., 1/-

SEMPERVIVUMS.

- Alpinum, 9d.
Arboreum, 9d.
A. Variegatum, 1/-
Canariense, 1/-
Cornitum, 9d.
Giganteum, 9d.
Hookeri, 9d.
Hirtum, 9d.
Leucanthemum, 9d.
Monanthes, 9d.
Pittoni, 9d.
Repens, 9d.
Schotti, 9d.
S. Calamiformis, 1/-
S. Ficoides, 1/-
S. Hanburyana, 1/-
S. Haworthi, 1/-
Tabulæforme, 1/-
Tortuosa, 6d.

RHIPSALIS

Rhipsalis, or Mistletoe Cactus, are remarkable for the great variety of form and habit. In their native habitat they are usually found grown on trees and rocks, and grow and flower well under cultivation. Varieties: Chiliensis, Cassytha, Dissimilis, Baccifolius, Gibberata, Lepisminin, Mesembryanthemoides, Mycraantha, Penteptera, Pulvinigera, Regnelli, Varninges 1/6 and 2/6 each.

SUCCULENT PLANTS (various), *continued.*

STAPELIAS, HUERNIAS, &c.

Ours is a very fine collection of these extraordinary plants, which in place of leaves have fleshy short stems of various forms; the flowers are not less singular for their curious and complex organisation, and their remarkably strange colour, the odour of the flowers being of the most foetid description. The following will be found to be the most distinct varieties of this peculiar family.

Ceropegia Nippeliformis, 1/6

Huernia Hystrix, 1/-

Stapelia Bufonia Variegata, 1/-

S. Europea, 1/-

S. Ismoensis, 1/-

S. Gigantea, Flower 7 to 8 inches in diameter, 2/-

S. Hirsuta, very distinct, 2/6

S. Mutabilis, 1/-

S. Ovata, 1/-

S. Scutellata, 1/-

Sanseveria Zealanica, a very ornamental plant, 1/6 each

Yucca Alæfolia, 2/6

Y. A. var., 3/-

Y. A. Filamentosa var., 5/-

Silver Medal awarded for our Collection at the International Horticultural Exhibition, 1892, and Silver-Gilt Medal, R.H.S., 1894 and 1895.

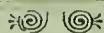
Many of our specimens are now getting large and give a noble appearance. Our house of them alone is worth the journey to Swanley.

A Collection of 50 distinct varieties of Cacti and Succulents, 30/-, 40/- & 50/-									
Ditto	25	do.	18/- & 25/-
Ditto	12	do.	6/-, 7/6 & 10/-

The above prices are for established plants in pots.



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The only Seeds that need no Exaggerating.

**The Council of the Royal Horticultural Society officially
pronounced their produce—WONDERFUL.**

**OUR SEEDS HAVE WON US THE THREE HIGHEST AND MOST IMPORTANT
AWARDS IN THE WORLD.**

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Salop, says:**

*"Send me the following Seeds. Those of last year were much commented upon;
in fact I consider your Seeds perfect, indeed you ought to push them more than you do.
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